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## LITERATURE

*The Public and Private Life of Kaiser William II.* By Edward Legge. (Eveleigh Nash, 7s. 6d. net.)

*The Psychology of the Kaiser.* By Morton Prince. (T. Fisher Unwin, 2s. 6d. net.)

MR. EDWARD LEGGE, who in his time has seen much of Germany and had many opportunities of getting to know the habits of German royal personages and the ways of German armies, has written a book which is worth more than most so-called "Lives" of kings. It is true that many of his pages have little or nothing to do with the present Kaiser, but it is possible to forgive him for not sticking more closely to his title because, when he gets started on his personal experiences during the war of 1870, he chats in a vastly interesting way, and makes us forget our present troubles, and wish that he would give us even more of what is now ancient history.

In the Franco-Prussian war he was with the German army, and his adventures were worth telling. It is good to read what he says of the old Emperor William, and of the men who were at the head of the Prussian army in those days. King William, he writes, lived the simple soldier's life throughout the campaign, and the contrast between him and his theatrical successor is all in favour of the former. Sometimes the old Kaiser would have a good lodging, but often, as at Rezonville, "the King, Moltke, and Bismarck slept on a heap of straw in a cottage on the battlefield. In the room was a small camp bed; the King refused it, and had it sent off for the use of the wounded." Through the whole story the reader will be struck by the fact that ostentation was as disagreeable to William I. as it is indispensable to his grandson.

In his two books on King Edward Mr. Legge had already made it clear that—in spite of what some English authors,

supposed to be in a position to know Court secrets, have said to the contrary—King Edward and his nephew "were at daggers drawn." Mr. Legge now repeats this statement; gives his reasons for it, and says, what many people have previously suspected, that the Kaiser was on such good terms with Queen Victoria that he was able to get information which was refused in other quarters. She was, according to Mr. Legge, "her grandson's blind, unreasoning admirer." Through her the Kaiser could find out all that passed at our Court, and was able to discover the secrets of our military and naval plans, and Mr. Legge laughs at those who think that the Kaiser did not avail himself of his opportunities. He would, adds Mr. Legge, "have been a fool not to have done so; and he is not a fool."

Towards the end of the book the Kaiser is reported to have said to a British officer that "A man in my position does not make friends—he makes dupes"; and those who have read "Count Axel von Schwering" may remember that this alleged intimate of the German Emperor was forced in the long run, much against his natural inclination, to come to the same conclusion about his royal master.

There is a curious tale about the Kaiser having written with his own hand to a friend to warn him not to let his son sail by the Lusitania on her last fatal voyage. The matter is important, and we wish that Mr. Legge, who writes as if he knew the facts, could see his way to let the public read the Kaiser's letter—if any such document really exists.

We have little but praise for Mr. Legge's work, but wish that he had corrected some of the odd spellings in English and foreign names which he has allowed his printer to use.

Dr. Morton Prince alludes first to the Emperor's antipathy to the Social Democrats, and attributes to him, within quotation marks, the most virulent denunciation of the Party. We are not doubting the correctness of these quotations—any real democrat would be obnoxious to any autocrat, and a party controlling over four million votes, even under a carefully restricted suffrage, must be a menace—but we regret the omission of references giving chapter and verse for them. We find, however, an even stronger ground for complaint against the author in that he appears to us to strain after clever exposition of his theme when plain statement would have been more effective in denouncing a ruler who has already brought upon himself opprobrium far stronger than that aroused by Napoleon. An instance of what we mean occurs on p. 20, where the author says:

"I would simply explain in justification of this inquiry, that character depends upon the psycho-physiological organization of ideas, derived in the broadest sense from life's experiences, with the innate primitive instinctive dispositions to behave or react to given situations (*i.e.*, to react to the environment)."

In his second chapter Dr. Prince makes a comparison between the position of our

own king and that of the Emperor, pointing out the prerogatives wielded by the latter, and thereby emphasizes by contradistinction the position of the former. We may be satisfied that our own King is playing by far the more useful part, though we may recall with regret that he did not insist on sharing the financial vicissitudes of his subjects when the ministry responsible for fixing his income freed it from taxation. Dr. Prince at the end of this chapter alludes to the obstructive powers possessed by the Reichstag, which would give rise to hatred of democratic power in one far less ambitious of personal aggrandisement than the Kaiser. Dealing with the Emperor's belief in his divine right, he says:

"It is a deep, all-abiding belief and principle of action. It is difficult for us Americans of the twentieth century fully to grasp this belief in a present-day man of boasted culture, from whom we expect commonsense."

If that is the case, we think Americans are wanting in perspicacity. We regard the contending nations as believing with equal sincerity that they are carrying out the will of God; what they fail to grasp at present is that the God they serve is the sum of their particular national ideals. An egoist like the Kaiser naturally considers himself the special instrument of the divine right. What really is perplexing is that, so far as we know, he has not reprimanded his Chancellor for averring that the invasion of Belgium was a wrongful action. Does he believe that that wrong was in accordance with the exercise of his divine right? If so, squaring the circle might be a pastime of his lighter moments.

The author is, we think, writing more to his purpose when he alludes to Dr. McDougall's explanation of what gives rise to the "self-regarding" sentiment which plays so large a part in the Kaiser's psychology. It is the fostering of this trait for which the German people deserve the greatest condemnation—a condemnation in which we must bear some share also.

We have little to say with regard to Dr. Prince's comments on the fourteen articles contained in the 1912 programme of the Social Democrats, and his approval of them largely because they accord with American sentiment rather than with what he regards as present Socialist tenets. He believes that the Emperor has a particular hatred of them because they foreshadow an attack on his position. We are rather assured that this hatred is shared by all those in authority who care for the maintenance of the *status quo*, and, so long as their position is secure, are indifferent to the present or future claims of humanity. We have felt obliged to criticize Dr. Prince's presentation of the case, and his style is far from impeccable, but we are in agreement with him for the most part, and, if 'The Moral' which occupies the last page expresses American democratic opinion, the ultimate health of that nation should be assured.

## VERSE TRANSLATIONS.

LOVERS of poetry should by no means miss Mr. Ezra Pound's 'Cathay,' a handful of translations, chiefly from the Chinese of Rihaku, who flourished in the eighth century of our era. The material was collected by the late Ernest Fenellosá, and Mr. Pound, in a rather too preevish utterance at the end of the booklet, says that he has plenty more of it, which, however, he does not propose to give to a carping public—a decision we hope he will presently reconsider. Meanwhile, as he justly says, what he gives us here is "unquestionable." Unquestionable, we may add, is the adequacy of the translator to his task.

The "symbolist" movement in poetry, its influence extending far beyond its original and professed adherents, if we may not say over the whole of the newer schools of poets, has undoubtedly quickened Western understanding of the poetry of the East. Symbolism—East and West—is largely the use of the detail of external nature to form a profounder language for humanity. This language cannot be used without discovering, more or less down to the centre, the characteristic attitude towards nature of those who use it. The difference in this respect between the Far East and ourselves makes one of the chief attractions for us of Far Eastern poetry. It is not merely that, as Mr. Laurence Binyon and other students of this poetry have taught the general reader, we may admire in it a love of nature far more comprehensive, intimate, subtle, and vivid than our own; it is rather that East and West interpret the relation between man and nature from radically different principles. The Western imagination sees nature subservient to man; appropriates to man's divers uses of mind and body all of nature that it can, and, towards the rest, despite genuine admiration, adopts something of the attitude of a monarch whose just claims are opposed; the Far Eastern mind sees nature as first and last existing in her own right. The difference may be studied within the covers of this little book, for Mr. Pound has had the happy idea of including in it one poem that is not Chinese—the eighth century Anglo-Saxon 'Seafarer.' It is instructive to compare this, in regard to the attitude towards nature, with the Chinese 'Lament of the Frontier Guard' or the 'Song of the Bowmen of Shu.' The translator's work renders the distinction delicately and firmly, as it does also the peculiar Eastern perception of the splendour, the separateness from their author, of things made by the craft of man. Two of the three love-

poems illustrate the "symbolist" use of nature by the Far Eastern on what is, if we may so put it, the most acutely human topic, and the strange effectiveness, in this mode of language, of his mingled detachment and penetration.

In 'The Old Ships' a foreword tells us that we have most of the poems written by James Elroy Flecker during the last two years of his life. Some have already been published, e.g., his attempt at a version of the National Anthem. To turn to him from 'Cathay' is to realize that difference between East and West of which we have been speaking at once at its least divergence and at its greatest depth. These seventeen pieces are of rather widely unequal worth. That which gives its title to the collection might be included, probably as the most magnificent member, in an anthology of pieces descended from the closing stanza of the 'Scholar Gypsy.' 'The Blue Noon' is a bold attempt to render in definite images what we seek to express by the word "dazzle"—rather too long drawn out, but most attractive. 'Narcissus'—much of it over-facile and insufficient of sense—is yet the most musical, and contains the most haunting lyrical phrases of any of these poems:—

O Lilies round him turning!  
O broken Lilies, strewn!  
O silver Lutes of Morning!  
O Red of the Drums of Noon.  
.  
I breathed the vapour-blended  
Cloud of a dim despair:  
White lily, is it ended?  
Gold lily—Oh, golden hair!

There are four translations from the French, the best among them that of M. Paul Fort's 'Philomel,' which, in its description of the rise of Demeter through the earth, where it begins—

A beat, a beat, a beat beneath the ground,  
And hurrying beats, and one great beat profound,  
Seems to have carried over into English, without loss, a mysterious vitality in the original. Exceedingly deft, skilful, and vivid is also the translation of M. Albert Samain's 'Pannyra of the Golden Heel.'

A much harder task than the translation of a gem-like polished literary production did Mr. Morrison set himself when he attempted a rendering of some of Théodore Botrel's *chansons*. We should have been more than usually glad to acclaim his work as a success, but, whether read simply as they stand, or read with the originals in sight, these verses cannot be said quite to carry conviction. And it is just the supreme merit of carrying instant, joyous conviction, which gives Théodore Botrel's work its enviable place at this moment. However, it is better to read him thus than not to read him at all, and those who find the French a difficulty may well be glad to know of this version.

*Cathay.* Translations by Ezra Pound for the Most Part from the Chinese. (Elkin Mathews, 1s. net.)

*The Old Ships.* By James Elroy Flecker. (Poetry Bookshop, 1s. net.)

*Songs of Brittany.* By Théodore Botrel. Done into English by G. E. Morrison (Elkin Mathews, 1s. net.)

*The Holiness of Pascal.* By H. F. Stewart, B.D. (Cambridge University Press, 4s. net.)

THIS book might in one sense be called a war book. The appointed Hulsean Lecturer, Father Waggett, being absent at the front, the Dean of St. John's delivered a course on a topic familiar to him at what was little more than a moment's notice. True, Mr. Stewart's acquaintance with French literature is well known. We hope some day to have from him a decisive book on Bayle. But that was not to be thought of in the exigency of the moment. Instead of this, Mr. Stewart delivered four lectures on Pascal. The theme is no new one. In 1909 we had Lord St. Cyres's interesting presentiment, which, by the way, is a better and more solid work than the same writer's account of Fénelon. The value of Pascal as an apologist, his modernity, are recognized by many. The Abbé Laberthonnière has an interesting essay on the topic. More recently a slighter volume by the late Mr. Morgan has appeared. For all that Mr. Stewart's treatment is fresh. He does not radically change our view about the wonderful genius who attracted natures so widely different as Dean Church and Nietzsche, so much so in the latter case that one critic declares that the 'Antichrist' took its origin after all in pity—pity for Pascal. Yet Mr. Stewart's book will be found by Pascal students more satisfying, if less pictorial, than that of Lord St. Cyres. Probably it will last longer. The writer's intimate knowledge of that golden century never weighs him down, and the style, without ever being "stylistic," is always vivid. Brief as the lectures are, they manage to tell, often incidentally, and as it were by parenthesis, nearly all that it is necessary to know about Pascal.

It is a pity that they were not longer. Mr. Stewart dissents from the common view concerning Pascal's attack on the Jesuits. In contradistinction to it, he asserts that Pascal was scrupulously fair in his citations but unfair in his total judgment of the Jesuit casuistry. This may be so. But the thesis requires a very much more elaborate proof than any which Mr. Stewart has given. Döllinger, who was no mean authority, devoted a large part of his book on the moral controversies of the seventeenth century to this topic. If our memory serves, Döllinger and Reusch sum up definitely against that Probabilist theory, which is the foundation of the Jesuit case. At the same time it is true that Jansenism as a system is too severe. Like all sheer Puritanism, it brings a reaction. We can see this depicted in one of Marcel Tinayre's most alluring volumes, 'La Maison du Péché.'

Mr. Stewart is at pains to defend Jansenism on another point. He seems to lean in favour of the view that the five propositions are not, as Bossuet said, "l'âme du livre" "Augustinus." Yet he admits enough to show that, whether or no Jansen meant precisely what his judges declared that he meant, at least he meant enough to be condemned, unless

the cause of human freedom is to go by the board. Indeed, the likeness to Calvinism which Mr. Stewart seeks to deny, or at least to minimize, comes out all the more strongly in his delineation. We are surprised, moreover, at his saying that the controversy is now dead. That is true only of its form. The foundation of the controversy is the problem of freedom versus necessity, and we do not think that is dead, or likely to be. Dr. Santayana rightly says that, though all the fundamental philosophic positions are not equally prevalent at any particular period, they are always, so far as the human mind goes, possible, and therefore will always reappear.

It is curious that Mr. Stewart does not perceive, or, at any rate, does not remark upon, the connexion of the Jansenist movement with the strikingly similar movement which swept over this island. Jansenism is really only a variety of Puritanism, or, if that seem too strong a statement, we may assert that both are expressions of the same tendency, and rest to a large extent on the same doctrine of the character of God and of the world.

Mr. Stewart makes out a good case for the correctness of Pascal's statement in the Provincial Letters that he was "not of Port-Royal." We wish he had devoted more space to the apologetic philosophy of Pascal, for this is the point of greatest interest about him. We do not feel that this book helps us to place him in this respect. Yet the topic is germane to the foundation on which these lectures were delivered. A really decisive judgment of Pascal's place in the history of apologetic literature would be of permanent value.

As we have said, Mr. Stewart's style is vivid, but we wish he had cured himself of certain affectations. What is the use of talking of *Maestria, rinforzando*, when we have adequate English ways of expressing the same ideas? Moreover, it is pedantic to talk of the "sovran" pontiff when you mean "sovereign." These are, however, but slight blemishes. On the whole, the book is a work of insight, scholarship, and a certain grace, which rightly attaches to anything about the seventeenth century, and still more about Blaise Pascal.

#### LOWELL AS CRITIC AND ESSAYIST.

MR. REILLY in 'James Russell Lowell as a Critic,' has undertaken a somewhat thankless task, and one may detect a trace of grim conscientiousness in his manner of addressing himself to it. His contention is that Lowell is much overestimated as a critic in his native land—that, as a matter of fact, he is lacking in the critic's distinctive attributes, in power of dispassionate judgment, for instance,

*James Russell Lowell as a Critic.* By J. J. Reilly. (Putnam's Sons, 5s. net.)

*Lowell's Fireside Travels.* With an Introduction by E. V. Lucas, and Notes by F. A. Cavenagh. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 3s. 6d.)

and in consistent reference of his intuitions to a standard. Possessing the requisite breadth of knowledge and fineness of perception, he lacks, says Mr. Reilly, the sense of relevance and relativity, is frequently inconsistent with himself, and prone to exaggeration in praise and blame. His high reputation as a poet and a man of letters, as a man of affairs also, and the fact that, being a very copious, he is also a very quotable writer, have lent apparently a kind of halo to his critical work, and even given him a place beside Hazlitt or Arnold or Sainte-Beuve. Mr. Reilly unrelentingly and exhaustively examines his claims, and with patience and determination finds him wanting on almost every count. It was a work which only a fellow-countryman could have undertaken, and whether it was necessary to undertake it, or whether, now that the work is done, it will bear fruit, probably only a fellow-countryman could tell. Perhaps it would have been kinder to leave Lowell's criticism to the inevitable verdict of Time's Court, where its long-windedness and mechanical vivacity would have laid all subtler questions to rest. As a critic Lowell undoubtedly is dull, and, though we can believe that he has the other faults Mr. Reilly attributes to him, there was something of supererogation, we think, in pointing them out so systematically.

It is pleasant to pass from this negative aspect of Lowell's work to something more positive, and the chance to do so is afforded by the appearance of a little volume entitled 'Fireside Travels,' to which Mr. E. V. Lucas has contributed one of his charming introductory notices. The work has not been printed in England since 1864, and at the time of its original publication little attention seems to have been paid to it either here or in America. It has the advantage of being written entirely in that more intimate vein which has room for digressions and divagations, and where jesting is thoroughly enjoyable when it is fairly good, and pardonable even when the jester's impulse betrays him. The whole is couched in the form of imaginary letters to a friend—letters of the good old time when a letter was interrupted conversation, and when thoughts and reminiscences were poured out on paper as fully and as informally as in speech by the fireside. The travels are sometimes travels in the kingdom of memory, for the first essay gives a picture of old Cambridge, Massachusetts, with the whims and characters of the town, and side-lights on its ancient university of Harvard. Sometimes, again, they are near home, as in the account of a trip to Moosehead Lake in the State of Maine, and of the weather, the travellers, the primitive accommodation, the mild adventures encountered by the way. The bulk of the book narrates airily the impressions and reflections which accompanied a voyage to Italy and a sojourn of a few months in that country.

Mr. Lucas is an exacting and sensitive critic, and he speaks of some of these essays as being perfect in their kind. It seems, therefore, peculiarly ungracious, especially

when we are searching for the positive side of Lowell's literary achievement, to put forward a query in regard to them. Yet are we wrong in feeling that the curse of dullness—that most fatiguing kind of dullness which results from elaborated efforts to be lively—has fallen upon the distinguished author even here, when he professes to be whispering confidences in the ear of a friend? Mr. Lucas warns us against one portentous jest: it is where Lowell, writing about waterfalls, remarks that "Milton is the only man who has got much poetry out of a cataract—and that was a cataract in his eye"; but are we seriously asked to believe that a perpetration of this kind is something isolated? Is it not rather the conspicuous example, the exposure, of a tendency by which Lowell is continually being misled, the tendency to draw upon his vast store of memory at haphazard, to amuse by sophisticated juxtapositions and contrarieties, to be the professor at play? To the same tendency belongs the overworking of the idea that it is amusing to describe a simple thing in polysyllables: "I had vague recollections that the saddle nullified the laws governing the impulsion of inert bodies, exacerbating the centrifugal forces into a violent activity and proportionably narcotizing the centripetal." The authority of Mr. Lucas, not to mention also Lowell's reputation as a man and a writer, is an assurance that other qualities assert themselves for readers who can be lenient to these faults. Yet we should say that those same qualities are exhibited better by the greater writers of the Concord School, by Emerson and Hawthorne particularly, and that in Lowell they have a flavour of the derivative. We fancy that Mr. Lucas has been for once misled, and that 'Fireside Travels' is not, after all, a book that will live.

*The Law of Public Entertainments.* By Alfred Towers Settle and Frank H. Baber. (Sweet & Maxwell, 7s. 6d.)

THOSE who believe that Englishmen take their pleasures sadly may find a further reason for their belief in this book. It sets forth the material provisions of twenty-five Acts which have been passed for the regulation of public entertainments, as well as a large number of rules devised by the London County Council with the same object. As a practical handbook it has considerable merits. A complete collection of the numerous statutes now in force relating to theatres, music-halls, and kinematograph performances, with a concise statement of the judicial decisions in which their provisions have been interpreted, should prove very useful to theatrical managers as well as to practising lawyers.

It is in its treatment of the subject from an historical point of view that the work is deficient. How interesting the authors might have made the book, if they had taken a larger view of their task, is suggested by the preamble to the Disorderly Houses Act, 1751, by which

the licensing of places kept for "public dancing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind" continues to be regulated. "And Whereas," runs the preamble,

"the Multitude of Places of Entertainment for the lower Sort of People is another great Cause of Thefts and Robberies, as they are thereby tempted to spend their small Substance in riotous Pleasures, and in consequence are put on unlawful Methods of supplying their Wants and renewing their Pleasures: In order, therefore, to prevent the said Temptation to Thefts and Robberies, and to correct as far as may be the Habit of Idleness which is become too general over the whole Kingdom, and is productive of much Mischief and Inconvenience: Be it enacted," &c.

So we observe that complaints of "the Habit of Idleness" among "the lower Sort of People," now common in regard to the extraordinary growth of cinematograph theatres, were hardly less prevalent more than 160 years ago.

We wish that the authors had set out the main provisions of the earlier Acts, under which players, as well as playhouses, had to be licensed, for, though repealed, they continue to have a living interest, and even the legal aspect of the subject cannot be fully understood without some knowledge of them. Room could easily have been found for them if the authors had not deemed it necessary to devote over 30 pages to a reprint of the Copyright Act, most of which has not the slightest relation to public entertainments. The authors have, indeed, been rather unfortunate in their treatment of this Act. "Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4," they say,

"have been annotated as being of importance to the subject-matter of this book; the remainder of the Act has been placed in the Appendix for purposes of reference."

As a matter of fact, Section 4 has not been annotated, and the rest of the Act is not placed in the Appendix, but is printed immediately after the only four sections which have any special bearing upon the subject of the book.

*Sailor and Beachcomber.* By A. Safroni-Middleton. (Grant Richards, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE literature of the South Seas is becoming almost as voluminous as that of the war. Here is another desultory tale of wander-years mainly spent in the delectable land of sunshine that the prosaic atlas calls Polynesia. The author is a traveller and sailor who is best known as the composer of those cheerful military marches which are a permanent feature in many a brass-band programme. The uninitiated have probably imagined that he is the master of a military band. They are very wide of the mark indeed. He spent a wilder and more undisciplined youth than is likely to fall to the lot of any young Englishman of to-day. He was one of those boys for whom the rigid routine of the English school is absolutely impossible. The pages of romance, he tells us, filled

his thoughts far more than school-books, and accordingly at the mature age of 14 he decided to cast himself adrift and see the world. When he was once on board a clipper bound for Australia his life had fairly begun.

The voyage out to Brisbane was uneventful, except for an episode with the captain's daughter, which shows that the boy of 14 was precocious beyond his years. But after five months of shipboard the young sailor was hungry for more stirring things. As soon as the ship was alongside he got his sea-chest ashore and bolted. He quickly met his fate. A magnificent scheme for setting himself up as a tea merchant was the cause of the trouble. The embryo merchant thought that he had got to windward of a house agent by acquiring, with a capital of a pound or two, a tea shop on a desirable site in the middle of a proposed township. When the shop was found to be in the middle of a deserted piece of waste ground, its new owner was not so sanguine; and when at the end of a month he had sold one pound of tea and the rent was due, he began to realize that the agent had swindled him. The tea business was abandoned, and the boy fled to Brisbane. Here he was soon tasting the fruits of real vagabondage—sleeping on wharves and in odd corners of steamers, working in a tanyard, tramping the bush. He had one asset—he could play the violin. This brought him money, and later led to an engagement in the Brisbane Theatre Orchestra. But neither work nor money stayed for very long with him, and after various other vicissitudes he found himself at sea again in a schooner bound for that earthly paradise, Samoa.

In Samoa adventure and romance came treading on each other's heels. Thanks partly to his violin-playing and partly to his own personality, the boy made friends wherever he went, and, though times might now and again be hard, on the whole he enjoyed life to the full, and went through an amazing variety of experiences. He fell violently in love with a native girl; he played at native weddings, and once at what he believed to be a cannibal feast; he met Stevenson; he mixed with traders and sailors and savages and beachcombers of every type.

All is not gold that glitters in fair Samoa, and along with a perfect climate, a tropical luxuriance, there are aspects of life as infinitely sad and hopeless as may be found in any London slum. Of the kind of life depicted in the opening chapters of 'The Ebb Tide,' the author saw as much as it is good for a boy of 15 to see, and it is a tribute to him that he kept his head level and above water. His wanderings took him to Apia, Tahiti, the Marquesas and Fiji groups, and many of the other islands that lie scattered over the Pacific in such profusion. Englishmen were discovered in the most unlikely places. In Fiji a Cockney from Mile End was found, with a native wife and family, living in perfect contentment in the mountains. The man was possibly a fugitive from justice, and there were others to whom the

South Seas offered—and no doubt still offer—a safe and happy refuge.

After a long spell of the islands the wanderer found his way back to Sydney, where he went in for the flower-seed business, tramped the bush again, was a waiter in a restaurant, went gold-digging, shipped before the mast to San Francisco and back, and undertook various other enterprises, most of them unprofitable. As long as he had any money left in his pocket he was happy. The last chapter ends with the boy, now approaching manhood, preparing to set out in a sailing ship for South America.

On the whole, 'Sailor and Beachcomber' is one of the most satisfactory books of wandering travel that we have come across. The style is racy and unaffected, and free from boasting and egotism. A publisher's note calls attention to the meetings and conversations which the author had with Stevenson. These have been freely quoted, but throw little fresh light on Stevenson's character. His charm and boyish gaiety, his kindness to the natives, and the love and veneration they felt for him, have often been dwelt upon. The letters to Sir Sidney Colvin still stand as the most intimate pictures of the real Stevenson. In his estimate of the morals and characteristics of the South Sea natives, the author is not, perhaps, very complimentary to the influence of the white man, nor does he believe greatly in the efforts of the missionaries, though he admits that there are honest men among them. He dislikes the boasting of the Germans, who then kept most of the stores in Apia; but that, of course, is nothing new. The German abroad has as great a faculty for making enemies as Mr. Safroni-Middleton appears to have for making friends.

*The Works of Aristotle.* Translated into English under the Editorship of W. D. Ross.—*Magna Moralia*, by St. George Stock, and *Ethica Eudemica* and *De Virtutibus et Vitiis*, by J. Solomon, 5s. net; *De Mundo*, by E. S. Forster, and *De Spiritu*, by J. F. Dobson, 2s. net. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Of the treatises included in these new instalments of the Oxford translation of Aristotle, not one has any claim to be considered a work of the master himself. By far the most important and interesting of them is the 'Eudemian Ethics,' of which Mr. Solomon has produced an admirable rendering. The many difficulties are fairly faced, and the English is very readable. Great use has been made in particular of the masterly article by Prof. Jackson in a recent number of *The Journal of Philology*. We are glad to observe that in the Introduction to the ethical works it is strongly argued that Eudemus was the author of those books which appear in both the Nicomachean and Eudemian treatises; indeed, there seems to be no reason for assigning them to Aristotle except the natural desire in

the mind of many scholars to attribute everything they can to a favourite author.

Eudemus was one of the most eminent of the Peripatetic School, and his book is well worth reading; the same cannot be said of the 'Magna Moralia,' which are poor stuff in comparison. The author, who ever he was, had not profited much by the study of his master's logic, and his grasp of the problems he handles is constantly felt to be weak. Mr. Stock's translation suffers in places from being too literal, and occasionally fails to represent the fine shades of Greek usage: it will not do to translate *οἶμαι δέν* always by "I think I ought" or any exact equivalent of that phrase, and the attempt to represent *πτωδαῖος* by "serious" makes nonsense of the argument in one or two places; this is all the stranger because Mr. Stock in other places translates it rightly as "virtuous"; see especially 1209 34<sup>b</sup> and 1910<sup>a</sup> 12.

The 'De Mundo' and the 'De Spiritu' are both interesting in their way, but are both very un-Aristotelian. The former is written in a lofty style, which is well reflected in Mr. Forster's version; but the author is no profound thinker, and displays his ingenuity principally in propounding ridiculous etymologies. The latter is a chaotic collection of fragmentary twaddle on such questions as whether the windpipe has sensation; there is a great deal of talk about "arteries" or "air-pipes" and the like, and one has only to look at Aristotle's 'De Respiratione' to feel what a fall is here. Prof. Dobson's English is occasionally obscure, but he has generally wrestled well with an awkward adversary.

The hand of the editor, Mr. W. D. Ross, is visible in many a suggestion throughout these volumes; only those who have worked under his guidance know what a quantity of labour he has expended over this great enterprise, and how self-effacing he has always been.

In general, we should like a few more notes to explain points of interest; if space is wanted, it can easily be got by suppressing those upon various readings and misprints, which are less important in a book of this sort. We should also like to suggest that, when "Aristotle" speaks of biological questions, a biologist should be consulted.

*The History of Calwich Abbey.* By Mary Teresa Fortescue. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THIS is a handsome volume of some 250 pages, with various portraits and other illustrations, but the title is badly chosen, and liable to deceive any reader who may perchance desire to gain further knowledge of monastic lore. There never was a Calwich Abbey in the olden times, and this high-sounding name was invented, as in several other cases, to give an increase of dignity to a house erected

on an ancient priory site by some greedy layman, who did not hesitate to accept the lands of a dissolved monastery. Calwich is a petty township of the parish of Ellastone, Staffordshire. Here there was founded a small priory of Austin Canons about the middle of the twelfth century, of which there are no remains. It was quite an insignificant priory, and was a cell of the powerful abbey of Kenilworth. It was at no time in its history manned by more than a prior and one or two canons. What is known of its history is of little moment, and not altogether savoury. On its suppression in 1536, its property passed to the Longfords, and from them in 1543 to the Fleetwoods. In 1738 Calwich was purchased by Bernard Grenville, the first, we believe, to dignify this country house by the name of "abbey." In 1844 one of the wealthy Duncombe family purchased Calwich, and rebuilt the house on a large scale. Burns, an architect of some repute in those days, finished its erection and laid out the grounds by 1848.

Calwich Abbey has, however, a variety of interest, for it was for a long period frequented by various celebrities, such as Rousseau, Handel, Anna Seward, Erasmus Darwin, and Tom Moore. The village of Ellastone gained considerable celebrity at a later date as the scene of most of the incidents in 'Adam Bede.' There it is called Hayslope, and Loamshire stands for Staffordshire. George Eliot's own father, Robert Evans, who lived at Ellastone as a carpenter, was the original of Adam Bede. Mrs. Fortescue writes at some length on these incidents, which, though familiar to literary students, may be new to many of the present generation, and adds a good deal about the history of the Duncombe family, much of which has no immediate connexion with Calwich. A chapter is devoted to the interesting adjoining parish of Norbury in Derbyshire, together with some account of the persecuted branch of the FitzHerbert family. The writer gives a skeleton pedigree of FitzHerbert of Norbury, which is copied (by permission) from a long paper by Dr. Cox, which he drew up over thirty years ago. This well-known antiquary will scarcely be recognized as the "Rev. John Cox." Dr. Cox has, as a matter of fact, quite recently amended and extended this pedigree.

The writer follows a few recent authors in setting forth, on an early page, a long list of 'Books of Reference Consulted.' Acknowledgment of the kind is laudable, but the books cited do not indicate any special research. There is no evidence that any examination has been made of the vast stores of manorial history at the Record Office. The volume, in fact, is pleasantly written, but more for the general public than for the scholar.

#### THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.

Of the two pamphlets before us the title of the second makes a primary claim on our sympathy, but the contents of the first are the more helpful. The Church of the title is not that of any particular denomination, but that of Christ, and it is recognized by the author that only in so far as it becomes His does it justify our hopes. Its failure hitherto is abundantly admitted, and many of the reasons for it are specifically set forth. On one point, we think, the author fails to see the seriousness of the world's position, and, though we have dwelt with it already, we must repeat our warning. He says:—

"If the growing embitterment between capital and labour had been allowed to continue unchecked, it might have led in the end to a conflict more awful than war between nations."

We may never know to what extent internal unrest in this country weighed with the German Emperor in deciding for war, but, unless a far better social order follows the war, the danger is by no means past.

We find it necessary to remind the Emeritus President of Harvard of words concerning those who have not charity. His opening affirmation that

"the Unitarian denomination stands for complete religious liberty, for a respectful attitude towards all sincere religious beliefs,"

ill accords with this statement:

"The creeds and dogmas of these churches [all the great Christian Churches] contain many conceptions which are not arrived at or deduced by any reasoning process, but are mere products of the human imagination which are accepted by a mysterious intuition or insight with which neither inductive nor deductive reasoning has anything to do."

We are sure that he represents the attitude of the Unitarians and no less sure that the best men of that body will ask what authority he has for the second quotation. We doubt from other passages whether he appreciates the great differences existing among individuals as to the God ideal, differences which become more pronounced among nations, and explain how all those at present at war can sincerely believe that victory will be awarded them as representing the right cause. These differences should lose their poignancy with the extension of knowledge and sympathy—things which Dr. Eliot is not doing so much as he might to forward. If readers are to derive any benefit from his pamphlet, they had better neglect the first half of it. As Mr. Oldham says,

"We should be less concerned to defeat our opponents than to assimilate the truth which they are trying, however partially and mistakenly, to assert. The habit once acquired might be expected to extend its influence to our relations with our fellow Christians belonging to a different fold."

*The Church the Hope of the Future.* By J. H. Oldham, (Humphrey Milford, 2d.) *The Crying Need of a Renewed Christianity.* By Charles W. Eliot. (British and Foreign Unitarian Association.)

## FICTION.

*Dreams : The Old Squire's Welcome ; The Charm "for Ever" ; The Enemy.* By George A. B. Dewar. (Elkin Mathews, 2s. 6d. net.)

MISANTHROPY is one thing, good-humoured contempt for man is another, but both are effective forces in the production of literature above the average. Mr. Dewar's little book may be classified as an excellent example of the literature of contempt, for all three of his stories have point, polish, and elegance of manner without affectation.

The longest story exemplifies the inadequacy of the average human love to ensure a welcome, before the orthodox resurrection, for a dead person able to manifest himself in the world of matter. Mr. Dewar describes with true poetic grace the winter's day on which the deceased huntsman reappeared, and we admire the symbolism which links the appearance and disappearance of the day's light and song and warmth with the entrance and exit of the affectionate but undesired ghost whose ruling son is the incarnation of efficiency in business. That son cannot satisfy the phantom.

The second story is a formidable attack on the school of criticism which idolizes the real. We are introduced to a painter of whom it is said, "Nobody ever did barbed wire before Savage came," and we are also introduced to a critic who admires this painter's work so much that he attempts to gain fame for himself by fraudulently signing "two of Savage's latest pictures of barbed wire and yellow brick in the fields of East Acton." Concerning this story, we would say that since Mr. Dewar has much humour, and is well able to obtain desired effects without the use of annoyingly primitive devices, we hope he will refrain in future from inflicting on us such names as Mr. Booby.

The last story, 'The Enemy,' is a hit at the habit of procrastination. Its one weakness is that the exemplar of this habit is not quite able to convince us that he is potentially what a man "with a great deal more than his share of brain" would be.

Mr. Dewar's range and power of characterization are considerable. One would like to see such a person as his "organizer"—a remarkable creation—showing himself off in a full length novel.

*In Mr. Knox's Country.* By E. G. Somerville and Martin Ross. (Longmans, 6s.)

THIS is pre-eminently a book for war time, because there is in it no suggestion of war. A volume by the authors of 'Some Experiences of an Irish R.M.' is always welcome, and this new novel, with its further sketches of sporting life in Ireland, could not have made its appearance at a more appropriate moment. It is an antidote to depression. The authors depict the real Ireland. It is a happy-go-lucky country, with more than its due proportion of sportsmen, with a delightful sense of humour, a facility for enjoying small things, rare in these days, and, above

all, a joy in mere living, which comes as a tonic to the jaded reader overwhelmed by the pessimism or optimism of his morning paper. In 'Mr. Knox's Country' we renew our acquaintance with Flurry himself, old Mrs. Knox, and other friends whose doings we have already enjoyed. These sketches, moreover, are rich not only in the delightful element of humorous surprise, but also, more conspicuously, perhaps, than any of the former books, in description of the features of a country-side which well deserves a happy pen.

*The Kennedy People.* By W. Pett Ridge. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

The attempt to deal more or less elaborately in one book with three generations of a family may become the fashion, but seems to us hardly justified by present practice. Mr. Pett Ridge at one point makes an elaborate apology for indicating "the passage of time by describing separated incidents." We see no necessity for this, for surely the artist is known by what he omits, and judicious selection is quite as effective as a mass of detail. In the opening we see the first of the Kennedys, a pompous, self-made man of business, superintending the marriage of his son. The type has been so often exploited that it grows a little tedious, but the story brightens considerably when the son, never seriously tried in life, proceeds to muddle the family business, and, after losing the rest of his money in reckless theatrical ventures, leaves his wife to support and educate their only child. Thanks to her incessant care and courage, the third generation seems well on the way to renewed success. The wife is an admirable character, full of good sense and serenely critical comment. She is, indeed, a marked success somewhat outside the author's usual range. His familiar humour, genuine in its way, does not strike us as of the highest order, but he is unflaggingly vivacious in his descriptions of an excursion or other delights of London workers, the more exuberant on account of their rare chances for recreation.

*Of Human Bondage : a Novel.* By W. Somerset Maugham. (William Heinemann, 6s.)

TO-DAY, when so many are teaching us tersely enough how to live and to die, it requires some little patience to wade through over five hundred pages describing the process as leisurely and none too adequately carried out by a member of the male sex in the Victorian era. The hero of Mr. Maugham's novel was hampered by a concatenation of disadvantages. Many have suffered from the early loss of parents and guardianship assumed by a person who ought not to have had the upbringing of a dog, far less a human being, but the added defect of a club foot from birth is happily unusual. In other words, the author has so handicapped his hero as to remove him out of the category of the average. This, however, is largely a record of sordid realism.

Until he reached manhood the hero had never experienced anything which could be designated by the name of love except from the wife of his guardian, and she was really nothing but a shrivelled old maid. None the less we regret her death before the middle of the book as she is the most sympathetically drawn of all the characters. As a matter of fact the author's women are all in our opinion better drawn than his men. Even the selfish A.B.C. girl, whom the hero could not succeed in making one of his mistresses, has many redeeming qualities, but we find none in the man himself. The other subjects of his amours are very real, not least in their inconsistency in caring for him.

We learn a good deal concerning the three careers which he tried—accountancy, painting, and doctoring—but none of these was adopted from anything approaching a real motive. The picture of the kindly humanity of the one family that gave him a welcome in his medical student days affords a welcome relief. We would gladly have dispensed with much else to hear more of the head of it. The discussions concerning art and morality which take place in the Latin quarter are somewhat discounted by the principal talker, who, after holding his audience entranced by verbal fireworks, declares himself to be very drunk. The values accorded by the hero to love, realism, and religion are so distorted as to have no interest beyond that which belongs to an essentially morbid personality. In such a long novel reiteration is peculiarly tiresome and apt to reduce the gratitudo which should be felt for the detailed portraiture and varied aspects of life the author presents to us.

*A Mind Awakened.* By Henry Bordeaux. Translated by Ruth Helen Davies. (Dent & Sons, 6s.)

THERE is a curious contrast between the first and last parts of this novel. In the beginning a divorce is being arranged; the respondent is a well-known historian, and the petitioner his entirely unintellectual wife. M. Bordeaux gives us full-length portraits of the wife, her parents, and their circle—all of whom are sufficiently dull and uninteresting. Then the petitioner gains possession of her husband's diary, and learns from it that she has never been able to satisfy his need of intellectual companionship. The other woman, on the contrary, although older than herself, has this power. From this point the wife is gradually moved towards a complete forgiveness and reconciliation with the historian, the tense character-drawing of the final chapters being of a nature far removed from the generalizations of the early portions. It is interesting to note that the author selects England for the background of a platonic friendship, and appears to be making frequent comparisons, through the mouth of one of his characters, of the social conventions of England and France, to the distinct advantage of the former.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

Lovell (Arthur), MEDITATION, 5/- net. Simpkin  
Elkin Mathews  
The author's theme is the value of meditation as a means of clearing up much of the modern loose thinking concerning Christian ideals and doctrine.

## POETRY.

Bell (Harold), POEMS AND SONNETS, 2/- net.  
Elkin Mathews

'Lancelot,' 'Elaine,' 'The Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne,' 'The New Crusade, 1913,' and 'Unto the Living,' are among the author's themes.

Dobell (Bertram), THE CLOSE OF LIFE; THE APPROACH OF DEATH. Privately Printed  
A poem and a series of sonnets.

Green (Arthur), THE SLUICE-GATE, 2/- net.  
Elkin Mathews  
Short verses on a variety of topics.

Johnston (Fenton), VISIONS OF THE DUSK. New York  
A little book of verse by a negro poet of America.

Latimer (Lord), A BALLAD OF THE WAR, 1/- net.  
Humphreys  
These verses appeared in *The English Review*, June, 1915.

McGiffert (Gertrude Huntington), A FLORENTINE CYCLE, 5/- net.  
Putnam  
Many of these poems have already appeared in American monthly magazines.

Poems of To-Day, 2/- net.  
Sidgwick & Jackson  
An anthology of modern verse intended for the use of girls and boys, compiled under the auspices of the English Association.

Sense and Incense. Spottiswoode  
A little book of verses by "some present Etonians," with dedications to Mr. H. Macnaghten.

Smith (Dulcie Lawrence), POEMS OF MU'TAMID, KING OF SEVILLE, 1/- net.  
Murray

This volume contains English renderings of verse selected from the Moorish poet, Mu'Tamid, together with half-a-dozen poems by various writers belonging to the Court of Seville.

Staapole (H. de Vere), THE NORTH SEA AND OTHER POEMS, 3/- net.  
Hutchinson  
Some of these verses have already appeared in the *Daily Express* and *Country Life*. Amongst the 'Other Poems' are translations from the 'Ballades' of Villon.

## PHILOSOPHY.

Wolf (A.), THE PHILOSOPHY OF NIETZSCHE, 3/- net.  
Constable  
This volume, which contains the substance of a course of three lectures given at the University of London, explains Nietzsche's ideas with regard to knowledge, the universe, and life and conduct.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Blumhardt (J. L.), A SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE OF MARATHI AND GUJARATI BOOKS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. British Museum  
Contains a General Index of Titles besides a Subject Index.

Book-Prices Current, Part IV., 1915, 25/- per annum.  
Elliot Stock

Contains the record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction between April 29 and June 17.

Bulletin of the Public Library, Port Elizabeth, JULY, 1915.  
Fred W. Cooper

Containing a list of the latest additions to the library.

John Rylands Library, Manchester, Bulletin, JULY  
—SEPTEMBER. Manchester University Press

Besides the Library Notes and a classified list of recent accessions to the library in sociology, philology, fine arts, and literature, there are articles on the 'Youth of Vergil,' by Dr. R. S. Conway, and 'Notes upon some of the Kurânic Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library,' by Dr. A. Mingana.

Librarian and Book World, AUGUST, 1915, 6d. net.  
Stanley Paul

Contains a list of new books suitable for public libraries, and the Reports of the Associations.

Libraries Committee, TWENTY SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, CROYDON, AND FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UPPER NORWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1914-15.  
Croydon, Croydon Times Office

Including Appendices, Memoranda, and Illustrations.

Nottingham Library Bulletin, edited by J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.S.L., 1d.

The Periodical Book-list and Magazine of the Nottingham Public Libraries. It contains the revised list of library publications up to August, 1915.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bradshaw (Frederick), A SHORT HISTORY OF MODERN ENGLAND, 1485-1914, 3/-  
Hodder & Stoughton

This volume is designed for the use of matriculation candidates, and includes genealogical tables, maps, and an index. In the Preface the author states that "special attention has been paid to economic history, and an attempt has been made to trace the effect of foreign upon English politics."

Hamilton (Gustavus Everard), ACCOUNT OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF KING'S INNS, DUBLIN, 1/- net.  
Dublin, W. G. Neale

Deals with the Society "from its foundation until the beginning of the nineteenth century, with notices of the Four Courts."

Patrizi (Marchesa Maddalena), THE PATRIZI MEMOIRS, 12/- net.  
Hutchinson

This biography of a noble Roman family which incurred the displeasure of Napoleon is translated from the Italian by Mrs. Hugh Fraser. There are numerous illustrations and a historical Introduction by J. Crawford Fraser.

Solomons (Israel), LORD GEORGE GORDON'S CONVERSION TO JUDAISM, 1/- net.  
Luzac

A paper read by the author before the Jewish Historical Society. It is illustrated, and includes an Appendix.

Tymms (Rev. T. Vincent), D.D., THE CAMEROONS (WEST AFRICA), 3d.  
Carey Press

A brief account of the manner in which Germany annexed the colony in 1884. Extracts from writings by Sir Harry Johnston, and letters on the subject by the Rev. R. Wright Hay and the Rev. Thomas Lewis are included.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Hunker (James), NEW COSMOPOLIS.  
Werner Laurie

Descriptive notes of New York and certain European cities reprinted from *The New York Sun*, Herald, Times, Puck, and *Metropolitan Magazine*.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Bagot (Richard), THE ITALIANS OF TO-DAY, 1/- net.  
Mills & Boon

A cheap edition, with "new material added after the entry of Italy into the war."

Crozier (Alfred Owen), NATION OF NATIONS, 50 c.  
Cincinnati, Ohio, Stewart & Kidd

A scheme to create an international government in which all the nations of the world shall be represented, the object being the preservation of the world's peace.

Harvie (Rev. Robert), THE KING'S UNIFORM, 1/- net.  
Allenson

A series of short addresses to children in explanation of our reasons for fighting Germany.

Machen (Arthur), THE BOWMEN, AND OTHER LEGENDS OF THE WAR, 1/- net.  
Simpkin

A reprint from the daily press of four short tales of the supernatural.

Nicholson (J. Shield), THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN EMPIRES, 6d.  
Macmillan

After distinguishing between national interests and national sympathies, the author states the view that the immediate duty of America is to maintain her neutrality; but, should Britain be in danger of losing in the war, her duty to her own interests and ideals would oblige her to intervene.

Sinclair (May), A JOURNAL OF IMPRESSIONS IN BELGIUM, 6/- net.  
Hutchinson

A record of the early days of war, including the author's experiences during the Fall of Antwerp.

Verhaeren (Emile), BELGIUM'S AGONY, 3/- net.  
Constable

An English edition of 'La Belgique Sanglante,' with an introduction by M. T. H. Sadler.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

Lay (Ed. J. S.), PUPILS' CLASS-BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY, BOOK IV. (THE HANOVERIANS AND MODERN TIMES), 8d.  
Macmillan

The book is divided into two parts: 'The Growth of the Empire' and 'The Industrial Revolution.'

Sand (Georges), LA PETITE FADETTE, 2/-  
Hachette

Contains notes, a vocabulary, and exercises for retranslation.

## FICTION.

Baillie-Saunders (Margaret), CAPTAIN THE CURÉ, 6/-  
Hodder & Stoughton

A Belgian curé in Louvain, on the destruction and sacking of the city by the Germans, abjures his calling and enlists as a soldier. In his new rôle, he is enabled to rescue a girl who had been carried off by the enemy, and the usual ending might have ensued, but that his sacred calling intervenes.

Fitzhamon (Lewin), THE VIXEN, 6/-  
Ward & Lock

The story of a play about a jewel robbery, which is made the occasion of an actual crime.

Gerard (Morice), BEACON FIRES, 6/-  
Hodder & Stoughton

A historical romance of the West Country during the time of the Spanish Armada.

Ghosal (Mrs.), THE FATAL GARLAND, 6/-  
Werner Laurie

A Hindu novel translated into English by the author of the original. It contains a glossary of Hindu words, and a Preface by Abanindra Nath Tagore.

Gogol (Nikolai), TARAS BULBA, 1/- net.  
Walter Scott

A translation from the Russian, with several illustrations.

Hennessey (David), THE CAVES OF SHEND, 6/-  
Hodder & Stoughton

A story of Australian crime and criminals during the early years of the nineteenth century.

Higginbottom (W. Hugh), KING OF KULTURIA, 1/- net.  
Walter Scott

A satire upon Germany's claims to the leadership among cultured nations.

McCarthy (J. Huntly), PRETTY MAIDS ALL IN A ROW, 6/-  
Hurst & Blackett

A romance dealing with the early years of François Villon.

Peterson (Margaret), THE LOVE OF NAVARRE, 1/- net.  
Melrose

A tale of witchcraft and intrigue at the Court of Henry of Navarre.

Rohmer (Sax), THE YELLOW CLAW, 6/- Methuen  
Concerned with mystery and crime in the opium dens of London.

Tarkington (Booth), TURMOIL, 6/-  
Hodder & Stoughton

The theme of this novel is the blending of races in the crucible of modern America. A love interest is added.

Thorpe (Guy), THE SECRET SEAPLANE.  
Hodder & Stoughton

This story deals with the adventures of an Oxford undergraduate in prison and as an aviator in charge of a secret super-seaplane.

Trent (Paul), GENTLEMEN OF THE SEA, 6/-  
Ward, Lock

A tale of the German spy system in the British Navy, and how it was defeated by superior intelligence.

Tyler (Therese), THE DUSTY ROAD, 6/- Lippincott  
A romance of social life in Philadelphia, with an account of the conversion of a Jesuit into a clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

Van Vorst (Marie), MARY MORELAND, 6/-  
Mills & Boon

The history of a girl stenographer in New York.

Weyman (Stanley J.), UNDER THE RED ROBE, 7d.  
Nelson

A cheap reprint.

Willcocks (M. P.), CHANGE, 6/- Hutchinson  
The theme of this novel is the raising of new standards and the passing of old ideals.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, JULY, 1/6  
Elliot Stock

Besides the Annual Report of the Berkshire Archaeological Society, this number includes papers on the 'Churches of Frilsham, Yattendon, Ashampstead, Hampstead Norreys and Aldworth,' 'Beeham House and Manor,' and 'Maple-durham, Oxfordshire.'

Ecclesiastical Review, AUGUST.  
Philadelphia, Pa. Dolphin Press

This number contains articles on 'The Church and Modern Spiritism,' by the Rev. William Leen; 'Where Ecclesiastical Infidelity Resides,' by the Rev. C. F. Cremin; and 'St. Paul's Tribute in the Letter to the Romans,' by the Rev. Gerald C. Treacy.

Far-Eastern Review, JUNE, 25 c.  
Shanghai, Geo. Bronson Rea

'The Question of Outer Mongolia,' 'Unmasked Japan,' and the 'Sea Salt Industry of North China' are items of interest in this issue.

**Forum**, AUGUST, 25 c. New York, Kennerley  
Includes such items as 'The United States and War,' by Charles Vale; and 'Norman Angelism under Fire,' by Roland Hugins.

**Journal of the Royal Statistical Society**, JULY, 5 /

Royal Statistical Society

Besides the Annual Report of the Council, there is an article on the 'Effects of the War on the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom,' by S. Rosenbaum; and a joint contribution by Bernard Mallet and H. C. Strutt on 'The Multiplier and Capital Wealth.'

**Monthly Musical Record**, AUGUST, 3d. Augener

Articles in this month's issue include 'The Pedagogy of Harmony,' by Dr. A. Eaglefield Hull; and 'The "Etude,"' by John Francis Barnett.

**Mount Tour** (An All Outdoors Magazine), JUNE-JULY, Summer Number, \$1 per ann.

Northampton, Mass., Mount Tour Press

This issue contains discussions on 'The Idea that a Government cannot make a Mistake' and 'The Idea that a Nation, as a Matter of Principle, must expect to be Morally Second-rate,' together with a critical essay on G. B. Shaw.

**Symons's Meteorological Magazine**, 4d. Stanford

Gives meteorological notes, 'The Rainfall Tables for July,' and a map of 'July Rainfall in the Thames Valley.'

**United Empire**, AUGUST, 1 / net. Pitman

Articles of interest are 'The Fighting in the Dardanelles,' by J. Ellis Barker; and 'Lights and Lessons of the War,' by Sir Gilbert Parker.

#### GENERAL.

**Italian Green Book**, 6d. net.

Hodder & Stoughton

Contains the diplomatic documents which passed between Italy and Austria-Hungary from December 9th, 1914, to May 4th, 1915.

**Your Income Tax**, 1 / net.

Nelson

Some of the subjects dealt with are 'The Investor: Taxed Incomes,' 'The Professional Man,' 'Appeals,' 'The Schedules, or Subdivisions,' and 'Income-Tax Returns to the Special Commissioners.'

#### PAMPHLETS.

**Browbeating of China**,

Shanghai, Commercial Press

A reprint, in booklet form, from *The Far-Eastern Review*, May, 1915, with maps and illustrations, and including the treaties signed by Japan and China.

**Crabtree (Rev. W. A.), THE CONQUEST OF TOGO-LAND**. Journal of the African Society, 1915

A brief account of the war as it affected Togoland.

**Crabtree (Rev. W. A.), TOGOLAND, PAST AND PRESENT**. Journal of the African Society, 1915

Topics dealt with include such items as 'Local Trade,' 'Shipping,' 'Roads and Railways,' and 'Education.'

**Crabtree (Rev. W. A.), GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA**. Journal of the African Society, 1914

A short sketch of the growth and progress of the colonies lately held by Germany in Africa.

**The German View of African Colonization**.

Journal of the African Society, 1914

Extracts from German sources.

#### SCIENCE.

**Aldrich (John Merton), THE DIPTEROUS GENUS SYMPHOROMYIA IN NORTH AMERICA**

Washington, Government Printing Office

The author contributes notes on several new species.

**Bartsch (Paul), THE PHILIPPINE LAND SHELLS OF THE GENUS SCHISTOLOMA**.

Washington, Government Printing Office

These notes are illustrated by photographs.

**Journal of Genetics**, JULY, 10 / net.

Cambridge University Press

The contributions, which are fully illustrated, include 'Heredity of Types of Inflorescence and Fruits in Tomato,' by M. B. Crane; and 'Heredity Syndactylism and Polydactylism,' by Dr. J. S. Manson.

**Kennedy (Clarence Hamilton), NOTES ON THE LIFE HISTORY AND ECOLOGY OF THE DRAGON-FLIES (ODONATA) OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON**

Washington, Government Printing Office

These notes are fully illustrated by drawings of the specimens.

**Malloch (J. R.), FLIES OF THE GENUS AGROMYZA, RELATED TO AGROMYZA VIRENS**

Washington, Government Printing Office

The author begins by saying that "the species dealt with in this paper belong to a group which is distinguished from all others in *Agromyza* by the black halteres."

**Malloch (J. R.), NOTES ON THE FLIES OF THE GENUS PSEUDODONIA, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES**

Washington, Government Printing Office  
The new species described is the *Pseudodonia Polita*.

**Merrill (George P.), NOTES ON THE COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE INDARCH, RUSSIA, METEORIC STONE**

Washington, Government Printing Office  
A photograph of the stone is included.

#### FINE ARTS.

**Archæological Survey of India**, 1911-12.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing  
Including the Society's Annual Report.

**Architects' Benevolent Society: REPORT OF THE COUNCIL**, 1914.

Royal Institute of British Architects

Contains a list of donors and annual subscribers, a statement of accounts, and the By-Laws of the Society.

**Salter (Rev. H. E.), A CARTULARY OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST**, Vol. I., 10 / net.

Oxford University Press  
A compilation of the ancient title-deeds and charters owned by the Hospital of St. John, Oxford.

**Upper Norwood Athenæum**, Vol. XXXVIII.

For private circulation

Contains the record of the winter and summer archeological rambles in 1914.

#### MUSIC.

**Allen (Immo S.), THE HARMONIC SCALE**, 2 / 6 net

Bell  
The author seeks to show that the scale is "a fixed and inevitable thing, based on rigid mathematical relations."

#### DRAMA.

**Fogerty (Elsie), THE HARRYING OF THE DOVE**, 6d. net.

Allen & Unwin  
A masque intended for amateur performance.

**Hastings (Basil Macdonald), ADVERTISEMENT: A PLAY IN FOUR ACTS**, 1 / net.

French  
This play was noticed in our columns on its appearance, April 24th.

**Haynes (E. S. P.), A STUDY IN BEREAVEMENT**, 7d.

Hendersons  
This play, a comedy in one act, was noticed in our columns on July 25th, 1914.

**Philpotts (Eden) and Hastings (Basil Macdonald), THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE**, 1 / net.

French  
This play was first performed at the Savoy Theatre June 3rd, and was noticed in our issue of June 12th.

**Royd (Jackson), THE UNVEILING** (a Poetic Drama in Five Acts), 5 / net.

Putnam  
The ruling idea of this drama is "that a dream can express life."

#### FOREIGN.

**Bazin (René), RÉCITS DU TEMPS DE LA GUERRE**, 3 fr. 50.

Paris, Calmann-Levy  
A collection of short tales, arranged in chronological order from the end of September, 1914 to the middle of July, 1915.

**Bouiller (Victor), GEORG CHRISTOPH LICHTENBERG**, 5 fr.

Paris, Champion  
The subtitle of this volume on Lichtenberg is 'Essai sur sa Vie et ses Œuvres Littéraires, suivi d'un choix de ses Aphorismes.' A bibliography is included.

**Boulanger (Omer), FRANCE ET BELGIQUE**, 1914-15, 2 fr.

Paris, Hachette  
The author's aim in this volume is to summarize all that has appeared in the French press since the beginning of the war on the subject of Belgium. M. Meyer contributes the Preface.

**De Vigny (Alfred), STELLO**, 1 fr. 25 c. net.

Nelson  
A cheap edition.

**Dimier (Louis), LES TRONÇONS DU SERPENT**, 3 fr.

Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale  
The author gives his "Idée d'une Dislocation de l'Empire Allemand et d'une Reconstitution des Allemagnes," with a coloured map by way of illustration.

**Dryden (Elizabeth), PARIS IN HERRICK DAYS**, 5 fr.

Paris, Dorbon-Ainé  
The impressions of an American lady in Paris at the beginning of the war.

**Dupont (Marcel), EN CAMPAGNE** (1914-15).

Paris, Plon-Nourrit  
The author, "un officier de légère," records his experiences of "jours de misère, jours de joie, jours de combats."

**France (Anatole), PIERRE NOZIÈRE**, 1 fr 25 net.

Nelson

A cheap edition.

**Gourmont (Remy de), PENDANT L'ORAGE**, 5 fr. net.

Paris, Champion

This volume consists of brief notes on a widely varied range of subjects, and the profits resulting from its sale are to be devoted to 'L'Œuvre du Vêtement du Prisonnier de Guerre.' It is dedicated to Jean-Pierre Barbier, killed on the field of battle.

**Nozière, LA PRIÈRE DANS LA NUIT** (Drame en Acte), 1 fr.

Paris, Dorbon-Ainé

The tragedy of a French wife who discovers during the war that her husband is a German and a spy.

**Un "Rengé," SONNETS DE CAMPAGNE**.

Paris, Hachette

Some of the titles of these ninety sonnets are 'Bête du Feu,' 'Pluie,' 'Chanson de Marche,' 'Renforts Hindous,' 'A une Veuve,' 'La Boue,' and 'Fleur dans les Ruines.'

#### THE END.

Φιλόφρον 'Ησυχία.....

τὸ γέρ τὸ μαλάκων ἔργαι τε καὶ παθεῖν ὅμως  
πτερασαι καρψὸν σὺν ἀτρεκεῖ:

τὸ δ', ὄπτας τις ἀμειλίχον

καρδίᾳ κύτων ἐνελάρη

τραχεῖα δύσμενῶν

ἐπαντράξασα κράτει τιθεῖς

ὕβριν ἐν ἀντλῷ.—Pindar, 'Pythian' viii.

SINCE now a wilder storm its clamorous woe  
About all homes must wail, and field by field  
Grow full of graves, and Youth's blithe hay-day yield,

Quelled in the bitter death-hour, quenching so

The hope of Age bereft; since halt must go  
More swift feet, more sun-loving eyes be sealed

In livelong dark; since lust and ravin wield  
The brute's fell power o'er right and ruth laid low.

Yea, since through clouds that weave a night in night

We see one only gleam shine faint as far,  
While yet in loss and scathe and ruin's despite  
Toil we as men whose quest lies toward a star;  
Even for this cause, though Hell waste Earth, we fight

To no war's end save endless end of War.

JANE BARLOW.

#### THE SCIENCE OF ORGANIZATION.

Peane Cottage, Newington, Kent.

THE ORGANIZATION SOCIETY mentioned in your issue of the 18th is, I am sorry to say, no longer at work demonstrating the practical and social values of the science of organization I have formulated.

Its students are for the time being dispersed, some on military service and others in munition work, &c. Seeing the great need there is, at the moment and in the future, for a better understanding of our social problems, as affected by the war, and for a real diagnosis of social data of all kinds, I am persuaded that this is a waste of intellectual force; but this country was, I am afraid, never famous for regarding intellectual values as comparable with so-called practical ones. So far as I can make out, from experience of this "practical" man's mind, its main characteristic seems to consist in a refusal to look ahead of any actual situation. For this refusal to look ahead we are now paying a painful price, and if we refuse to look ahead to the after-the-war period, when we shall have innumerable fresh difficulties to deal with as a consequence of the war, we may have to pay an even greater price than we now expect. Had my private means been sufficient to continue the training of fresh students in the new science of order or

organization, I believe that these would have been able to do very useful work in dealing with some of the many questions raised by the war, making them plain to the people in a way no other methods can compare with ours in doing, and so increasing the efficiency, however indirectly, of our military forces in the field. Half, and more than half, the trouble in the modern world is that we do not understand our social problems, and we do not understand them because we cannot diagnose them, and we cannot diagnose them because, until the invention of this new science, there was no scientific method of so doing. The special scientists have long had a method, derived mainly from the work of Newton and Darwin, of analyzing laboratorial data by which they make themselves as sure of the results they publish to the world as they can be—the business world of America is evolving a scientific method for dealing in a similar manner with industrial data and organization—but hitherto there has never been a scientific method for analyzing the data of society as a whole, a whole of which the special sciences and the industrial world are only parts, however important those parts may be. The reason for this lies, I believe, in the fact that literature and philosophy have only been able to come down to the solid world of reality, of social life, by degrees, and that the final step into this solid, objective world of social reality could not be taken, on account of the slowness with which society evolves, till the present time—the opening of the twentieth century. That step has now been taken in the evolution of the new science of organization or order, and one proof that it has been taken lies in the fact that, shortly before the outbreak of war, the Society was asked to give a bird's eye view of the British Empire, dealing especially with problems of production and distribution—with its raw materials, its education, and its various forms of administration.

The survey, however, was to be a very complete one, dealing with all its intellectual and material resources. The plan to be adopted was as follows. A common date—1870 was mentioned—was to be taken for the whole empire, and the development, intellectual, material, and administrative, of every part of the empire from that date was to be shown in the diagrams and charts of the new science.

Such an exhibition would have marked an epoch in the history of the empire, since it would have shown, almost at a glance, the elements that were common to the whole empire, or more important parts of the empire, and those in which every part of the empire varied, in degree, from every other part. In many ways, too numerous to mention here, it would, in fact, have contributed to an intelligent understanding of imperial problems. This proposal was put before the Society by the promoters of the British Dominions Exhibit to have been held this year at the Crystal Palace. Fate has, however, decided otherwise. In addition to this proposal the Society held an exhibition at the Anglo-American Exhibition of 1914, at which some fifty charts and diagrams were shown illustrating political, institutional, literary, scientific and military, &c., questions.

Briefly, I would say that the great need of the modern world, itself in a state of intellectual and social anarchy, is order; and that the reduction of the principles of order to a definite teachable science, and the ability of the students of this science to make scientific charts of our social questions, is a matter of some national importance.

M. BRUCE WILLIAMS,  
President, Organization Society.

## Literary Gossip.

*The New York World* has been collecting evidence against journalists who seek secret subsidies from the German Government. It is possible, says *The Times* of Tuesday last, that the Post Office authorities will take action against Mr. G. S. Viereck, the poet-editor of *The Fatherland*, "for failure to obey the law which requires a newspaper to indicate articles the insertion of which is paid for." This law is novel to us, but it would seem to show a sensible advance on the practice of this country, in which the venal journalist flourishes.

THE latest of the booklets published by the London County Council concerning the memorials erected on houses of historical interest deals with 'Holywell Priory and the Site of the Theatre, Shoreditch.' In 1914 the Rev. Stewart Headlam, a member of the Council, suggested that a tablet should be placed on the wall of the Curtain Road School, Shoreditch, "recording the fact that 'The Theatre,' the first building erected in London specially for the performance of plays, was built within a few yards of that spot."

A detailed investigation of the site has now been taken in the evolution of the new science of organization or order, and one proof that it has been taken lies in the fact that, shortly before the outbreak of war, the Society was asked to give a bird's eye view of the British Empire, dealing especially with problems of production and distribution—with its raw materials, its education, and its various forms of administration.

The survey, however, was to be a very complete one, dealing with all its intellectual and material resources. The plan to be adopted was as follows. A common date—1870 was mentioned—was to be taken for the whole empire, and the development, intellectual, material, and administrative, of every part of the empire from that date was to be shown in the diagrams and charts of the new science.

"In your account of the work of the late G. C. Macaulay, published in a recent number of *The Athenæum*, no mention was made of his book 'Francis Beaumont,' which appeared some thirty years ago. This was an original study of one of the greatest and most interesting problems in Elizabethan drama; it has profoundly affected the work of all students of Beaumont and Fletcher since its appearance; and it is probable that, of all Mr. Macaulay's valuable contributions to scholarship, this little book will remain as the most important."

WE have received an appeal for peace addressed "to the great Nations at War" by over seventy professors, doctors, &c., in Holland. We cannot conceive that it will have any influence, but we must express our surprise at its language, which purports to be English. So many learned persons ought to have had the sense among them to see that it was not made ridiculous by mistakes in English idiom.

IN his new novel, 'Davenport,' which Messrs. Hutchinson will shortly publish, Mr. Charles Marriott has dealt with the theme of dual personality, the hero's former self, disowned by him, pursuing an independent existence.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY will shortly publish through Messrs. Longmans a book on 'The Crowd in Peace and War.' It is an attempt to deal in popular language with the relations of the individual to the crowd, and of crowds to one another. The writer discusses the broad questions of morality, religion, government, Socialism, war, education, &c., with numerous tales and citations from authors ancient and modern.

WE noticed recently with pleasure, the second volume of 'A Picture Book of English History,' compiled by Mr. S. C. Roberts. The third volume, dealing with the period from 1688 to 1910, is now in preparation at the Cambridge University Press.

ADDITIONS to the "Quaderni della Guerra" published by Fratelli Treves (Milan) are 'Diario della guerra d'Italia,' containing the official dispatches from the front and reports of the decisive sittings of the Italian Parliament; 'La Triplice Alleanza dalle Origini alla Denunzia (1882-1915)' by A. Italo Sulliotti; and 'La Guerra vista dagli Scrittori Inglesi,' by Aldo Sarani, giving an account of the attitude towards the war of men such as Mr. Kipling, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Chesterton, and Norman Angell. Mr. Richard Bagot provides an introduction.

MR. OWEN WISTER's new book, 'The Pentecost of Calamity' is announced as an endeavour to give an account of the changes which took place in the hearts and minds of the German people on August 1st, 1914. It discusses the German character and point of view in the present war.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately a pamphlet by the Earl of Cromer, entitled 'Germania contra Mundum.'

*The Cornhill Magazine* for September opens with an article by Dr. A. E. Shipley on 'Hate,' illustrated with a photograph of one of Prof Tait Mackenzie's masks showing physical strain. Mr. William Watson contributes a poem, 'The Husbandman of Heaven'; and Judge Parry an article on 'Rufus Choate—Advocate.' A fourth episode of the series 'Between the Lines' by Mr. Boyd Cable is entitled 'A Convert to Conscription.' 'The Meaning of the War to Children,' by Mr. Stephen Paget; 'Some Experiences of a Prisoner of War,' by Mr. J. E. Jeffery; and 'Along the Fighting Line,' by Mr. H. Warner Allen also deal with the great conflict. Short stories are 'The Plant Everlasting,' by Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice; and 'The Gardener of Eden,' by Mr. H. H. Bashford.

*Chambers' Journal* for September will include 'The Balance of Nature,' by the Rev. E. K. Venner; 'The Social Evolution of Honours,' by Mr. W. V. Roberts; 'A Memory of Lochleven,' by Mr. H. Hilton Brown; 'X-Ray Work in War-Time,' by Mr. Francis Vipond; and 'A Twentieth Century Trade Agreement with Russia,' by Mr. W. F. Batten.

## SCIENCE

*Rifles and Ammunition and Rifle Shooting.*  
By H. Ommundsen and Ernest H. Robinson. (Cassell & Co., 21s. net.)

THERE have been many books written on rifles and ammunition, but shooting men should value the joint work of Sergt. H. Ommundsen and Mr. E. H. Robinson more highly than that of any previous writer. The apologia in the Preface was quite unnecessary, for we discover not only the intimate practical knowledge which the public would expect from a man who has competed in the final stage of the King's Prize at Bisley on thirteen occasions; but, in addition, a sound theoretical grounding in ballistics. Unlike some other works on this subject, the book has not been written in order to advertise any particular make of rifle, and the reader must have a keen insight if he can determine any favouritism shown in the discussion of the makes of private firms. It is reassuring to read that, despite the "British habit of subjecting anything British to a severe course of fault finding," and the opinion that the Empire was "the worst provided for as regards small arms of any of the Powers, at the outbreak of the great war," Britain employed "the arms she had—only to find out in a very short time that, instead of being the worst small arms in use, the short Lee Enfield was the best."

The general and historical review of the progress of rifled small arms is well written and trustworthy. This part of the book is comprehensive and notice is taken of continental changes in the official arm of the countries concerned and of the manner in which these changes have reacted on the British Government and military authorities.

The whole book is profusely illustrated, and the plates, representing the early specimens of match locks, flint locks, wheel locks, &c., now preserved in the Tower of London, Bisley Collection, United Services Institution Museum, and other places, are a valuable feature. In all there are thirty-seven line blocks and sixty-three full-page half-tone plates illustrating the text. Although the more serious business of long-range shooting is put first, the authors have not disdained to notice the popular sport of miniature and mid-range rifle clubs. Two chapters have been devoted to .220 cal. rifles and ammunition. The last paragraph on page 203 sums up in a few words the experience of any secretary of a miniature or small-bore rifle club; but be it noted that the long-range members are not entirely free from the foibles of the junior branch satirized by the authors.

The science of simple ballistics, as lucidly explained in Chapter XIII., becomes most interesting reading, and all rifle shots are advised to study more keenly this

branch of the subject. The authors say that

"there are many men who shoot from year's end to year's end without concerning themselves in the least with the why and the wherefore of the phenomena they are constantly witnessing. Such men may develop into good marksmen—many of them do—but they are missing much of the most interesting part of rifle work, and are preventing any possibility of their becoming really high-class shots."

The formulæ given in this section of the work are all thoroughly explained, and any one who possesses a fair general knowledge of algebra can follow the explanations which accompany the text.

Bearing in mind the difference in methods and practice of the Bisley trained shot and the Instructors at the Hythe School of Musketry (representing the War Office), one would naturally expect a more or less one-sided view of target shooting in a work written by two life members of the N.R.A. On the contrary, their sensible position is clearly expressed in the part devoted to theory and practice. They explain that "there are sufficient differences to call for the sub-division of rifle shooting under three heads—viz., Military Shooting, Game Shooting, and Target Shooting."

Taking these in order of their importance just given, they proceed to detail the characteristic features of each branch, and prove the importance of a sound grounding in target shooting for purely instructional purposes. The best Bisley shots, by their continued target practice, can always beat the indifferently trained soldier at his own game in an individual competition. The arguments enumerated as emanating from the German School of Musketry at Spandau on page 221 remind us of similar remarks put into the mouths of our own War Office authorities by speakers at the recent meetings of the N.R.A. Whether Britain or Germany, or both, are guilty of such logic, it is satisfactory to note that "the marksmanship of the British Army is remarkable."

The chapter on judging distance follows the usual rough-and-ready methods which are taught in the Army, and is, perhaps, the weakest in the whole book. No rifle shot, whether expert or novice, can read Sergt. Ommundsen's advice on wind allowance, mirage, and the duties of a team captain without learning something, and the novice will perhaps wonder how it is possible to keep on the target at all when difficulties are so numerous and conditions so baffling. He need not despair, however, but should look at Bisley score sheets.

The book under review is not only a complete treatise on rifles and ammunition, but also contains much matter of interest to non-shooting visitors to Bisley. The chapter on Colonial teams and International Competitions is full of interesting facts. Although prominence is given to deliberate aim, the book throughout fosters knowledge and practice

in rapid fire and snap shooting. Indeed, it is a happy mixture of the two schools, and should do its part in settling the fratricidal quarrels of the past few years. That the work of the N.R.A. should be curtailed in any way is unthinkable, especially after the wonderful way in which the Bisley School of Musketry has prospered; and the *via media* has been clearly pointed out by the joint authors of this excellent book.

## CARDIFF MEDICAL SCHOOL.

EVER since the establishment of a School of Medicine at the University College, Cardiff twenty-two years ago, the united efforts of the College Council and the authorities of the King Edward VII. Hospital have been inspired by the hope of obtaining a fully equipped school to meet the requirements of the whole Principality. This end is now well in sight. From the first the work of distinguished professors of anatomy, physiology, and other cognate subjects has been rewarded by the remarkable success of their students, 224 of whom have obtained medical degrees at London or some other university, while not a few have won medals or entrance scholarships into London hospitals in open competition. An important step was taken in 1899 when the medical school provided post-graduate tuition for the Diploma in Public Health.

Seven years after this the Welsh University was granted a supplementary charter for conferring degrees in medicine and surgery. Hitherto, however, the use of this privilege has with few exceptions been deferred until the school is in more complete working order. A grant of 1,500*l.* per annum by the Treasury to provide for additional teaching by the Medical Faculty led the Council of the College in 1912 to appoint a Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, who as Honorary Pathologist of the Hospital is able to carry on the work of post-graduate teaching of this department at the Hospital which has been furnished with apparatus by the generosity of Sir William James Thomas. This arrangement good as it was, only served to emphasize the need for a separate building for physiology and a much more extensive laboratory. Dr. Haycraft has for several years been urging the Council to take this matter under consideration, "not only for the teaching but for research work." Col. Bruce Vaughan, whose advocacy of the claims of the hospital has been the means of largely increasing its funds, took a special interest in this department, and found in Sir William J. Thomas an earnest supporter. Sir William's promise of help in carrying out this larger scheme, beginning with the offer of 10,000 guineas toward the 25,000*l.* considered needful for the execution of the first plan submitted to the Council, was, after a short time, increased to 30,000*l.* to cover the cost of the building required for physiology and for the great hall and staircase to be eventually included in the complete School of Medicine.

Early in 1914 Col. Bruce Vaughan was permitted to make known to the Council through its President that Sir William Thomas had augmented his promise to the sum of 60,000 so as to include a Public Health Department and a School of Preventive Medicine in addition to the plan originally proposed. It was well understood that the execution of this scheme could mean nothing less than a Welsh National School of Medicine controlled by a national body consisting of members of all the colleges in the University

of Wales and of other institutions in the Principality interested in medical education. This great scheme must needs have the consent and assistance of the Treasury and the Government, and is in their hands for final approval. Meanwhile, the physiological block is now in course of erection on the site of the old college in Newport Road, Cardiff. The foundation stone of this building was laid on Thursday the 12th inst. by Lord Pontypridd. At the ceremony then held Lord Aberdare, President of the college, recounted the history of the school from its inception, and Lord Pontypridd spoke on the prospects of its value to Wales and to the cause of medical education and research in Great Britain. At the luncheon afterwards held in the City Hall, Sir William Osler in proposing prosperity to the Welsh National School of Medicine delivered a characteristically wise and witty address. He advised Welshmen to be content with only one National Medical School, at all events at present. They must, above all things, avoid narrowness of outlook in the choice of professors. As far as he knew there were only two democratic universities in the world, and they were Oxford and Cambridge. He emphatically stated that all appointments should be made by a small board of electors, each of whom should be an expert in the particular subject in which there was a vacancy.

If they started with the idea that they were going to have a local university with only Welsh brains he would be sorry for the donor that day. They had to go into the market and buy the best brains of the country, "because the best brains of the country were not one whit too good for Wales."

W. E. W.

## FINE ARTS

*The Portrait of Caterina Cornaro by Giorgione (finished by Titian).* By Herbert Cook. (J. J. Waddington.)

PROVIDENCE dealt capriciously with Caterina Cornaro in that, when the great age of Venetian portraiture began, her beauty had already become a legend. It was by the sight of her portrait that her uncle is said to have first caused the Lusignan to entertain the idea of the match, and at the time of her betrothal the Senate, according to her biographer Colberaldo, in the dearth, apparently, of native masters, commissioned a certain Dario of Treviso to paint her portrait as a gift to her future husband, who, in acknowledging it, said that he had never seen so beautiful a maiden. A Cypriote chronicler tells how, when she landed in her kingdom, the people proclaimed the return of Venus to her native Cyprus. Such portraits as are now connected with her name represent her after her abdication during the years of lesser sovereignty at Asolo. Foremost among these, in apparent closeness of characterization, is the panel at Buda Pest by Gentile Bellini, who has also painted the queen kneeling in his great picture of the Miracle of the True Cross, now in the Academy at Venice. This bears the date 1500, and the panel at Buda Pest may possibly have preceded it by a couple of years. It was probably

this picture which Vasari had in mind when he spoke of portraits of Caterina Cornaro and her brother as being the works by which Jacopo Bellini first acquired fame, for Jacopo was active as a painter before the birth of either.

Vasari also refers to a portrait by Giorgione painted from the life, "di naturale," which he had himself seen in the possession of Giovanni Cornaro. In Ridolfi's life of the artist there is also a mention of a portrait of Caterina, and the evidence of the two may be held to establish the fact of the existence of such a picture. The testimony that it was an actual portrait proves that it did not represent the queen in her youth, because Giorgione was her junior by twenty-three years. It must have been painted after her return from Cyprus in 1489, probably within a few years of the portrait by Gentile Bellini.

The picture in the Uffizi by Titian, which bears the name of the queen, and that by Paul Veronese at Vienna, are both on chronological grounds excluded from the list of possible portraits; but the work by Veronese, which represents Caterina in regal splendour, has a firmness of characterization derived probably from an original portrait, and possesses a distinct interest as showing the lineaments of the queen at a more advanced age than that by Gentile Bellini.

Mr. Herbert Cook, in his book on Giorgione, first put forward the theory of the identity of the portrait mentioned by Vasari and Ridolfi with a picture then (in 1900) in the Crespi Gallery at Milan, and, formerly at Brescia, which, according to an old tradition mentioned by Crowe and Cavalcaselle, was said to be a portrait of the queen. This picture now belongs to the Doughty House Collection at Richmond, and in the present work, which contains various excellent reproductions of portraits of Caterina, Mr. Cook has returned to the problem of its identity and its authorship. Whether we admit the author's conclusions on either count or no, it is impossible not to recognize the wide knowledge and insight which the treatise displays. The tradition as to the identity of the sitter may be looked upon, perhaps, as possessing somewhat greater weight because the figure does not itself convey any suggestion that it is a portrait of a queen, or of one whose life had been spent in courts. The dress—entirely plain—is of a thick woolen texture, such as would suggest a homely burgher's wife. The age of the sitter is apparently a few years less than that of the Bellini portrait. The face, while not inconsistent with the theory of identity, does not present any marked similarity. The likeness to portraits of Caterina Cornaro is somewhat more pronounced in the profile of the *grisaille* relief in the right of the foreground. One would conceive that the sitter possibly might be a sculptor who had chosen to be thus painted with a sample of her art. On the left of the marble balustrade of the foreground are the initials of Titian's usual signature, and, until Mr. Cook claimed the

picture for Giorgione, this signature was generally accepted as establishing its authorship, a weighty section of critical opinion being still in favour of such acceptation. The signature is not, however, in any way inconsistent with the theory which Mr. Cook now puts forward, that the picture was one of those left unfinished at the time of Giorgione's death, and afterwards completed by Titian. This theory has the merit of harmonizing the different stylistic factors, and, if the identity of the sitter be admitted, it is perhaps the most reasonable way of accounting for the signature.

The argument is further reinforced by the reproduction of what is aptly described as the searching analysis which Prof. Holmes made of the picture when it was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. The theory which he advanced was that Titian has here, after an interval of some forty years, repainted, with a considerable number of alterations, a work of his own Giorgionesque period. The alterations are defined with great precision, and involve the entire change of the position of the left arm, which, according to Prof. Holmes, was once extended, and rested upon a skull, traces of which he believes to be still visible. The *grisaille* relief he considers to be characteristic work of Titian in the period of his maturity. The evidence upon which this theory rests is, at any rate, open to the observer, and it is only by a critical examination of the picture itself that it can be confirmed or rejected. We may, however, remark that there seems somewhat more probability that a picture left unfinished by Giorgione was completed after an interval of time by Titian, even although the process involved alterations of design, than that Titian ever busied himself in re-painting an early work of his own. In either case the reason why many years afterwards he should have thought fit to introduce the *grisaille* relief is not readily apparent. If, however, it be admitted that it was so introduced, and that the left hand originally rested upon a skull, the fact would tend to discredit the authority of the tradition as to the identity of the sitter. The radiant personality of Caterina Cornaro, as revealed in the records of her life, renders it excessively improbable that she would ever have allowed herself to be painted with so mournful an emblem.

### COPLEY'S 'GIBRALTAR.'

96, Windsor Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

I NOTICE with surprise that a recent article on 'War Pictures' at the Guildhall makes no mention of Copley's 'Gibraltar.' Is it possible that the enormous canvas escaped the vision of the author, or did he consider it unworthy of notice on artistic or other grounds?

There is a growing interest in Copley in this country, where he was born, and admirers of his work are naturally concerned that appreciation should not be wanting in the land of his adoption—England.

For some years I have been at work preparing a life of Copley, and I hope in due time to see the Guildhall picture and other

canvases upon which the fame of Copley as a British master is based. In the meantime I feel impelled to call attention to what is very likely an oversight rather than a discrimination. I recall that when Lord Liverpool (who presented Copley's 'Death of Chatham' to the National Gallery) wrote to remind Sir Thomas Laurence of his failure to mention that celebrated production in a Royal Academy lecture on 'British Historical Painting,' Sir Thomas made gracious amend. Will the author of the paper on Guildhall 'War Pictures' do likewise?

JAMES BRITTON.

**Musical Gossip.**

THE first novelty at the Promenade Concerts on Tuesday evening was a symphonic Poem 'The Death of Tintagiles,' by M. Charles Martin Loeffler, a composer born at Alsace in 1861, of whom mention has been already made in these columns. For some time he was violinist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra; during the past twelve years he has, however, devoted his time chiefly to composition.

The Symphonic Poem in question has, as poetical basis, Maeterlinck's tragedy 'La Mort de Tintagil.' The work can nevertheless, be followed as absolute music, which is not the case with many modern pieces of the kind.

Many of the themes are melodious in the style of the past, but that matters little if, as we have often remarked, the music shows strong individuality.

The writing and the orchestration are good and clever. There is, indeed, much to please, though our general impression is that M. Loeffler is an accomplished rather than a strongly creative musician. The influence of Berlioz is evident in many ways, even in the solo part for the viola, which, by the way was ably played by Mr. Eric Coates. An excellent performance of the work was given by Sir Henry J. Wood.

The programme included the bright 'Mignon' Overture of Ambroise Thomas, the Chaikovsky Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor, the solo part of which was rendered with skill and spirit by Miss Irene Scharrer. Her dainty encore was played with agility and becoming lightness. Further, the 'Peer Gynt Suite,' No. 1, and the Rakhmaninov Prelude in C sharp minor scored by Sir Henry J. Wood, two great favourites. Of the two singers, Miss Margaret Balfour displayed breadth of feeling in her rendering of 'Lascia ch'io pianga,' while Mr. William Dawson, who sang songs with orchestral accompaniment by Mr. W. A. Aiken, made a favourable first appearance at these concerts.

We are glad that during the season we are to hear other works from the same pen. M. Loeffler is an interesting composer.

On Wednesday evening there was another novelty, a 'Fantasia on two popular Walloon Carols,' by Joseph Jongen, who considers them so tinged with French sentiment that France might easily claim them for her own. The quaint, pleasing melodies are effectively treated. There seems, however, at any rate on first hearing, a slight excess of development of an obvious kind. The scoring is good, and of the pastoral-like melody, most delicate.

Miss Morgan Hayward's rendering of the solo part of Bach's fine Violin Concerto in E was sound and expressive, though she did not make her audience fully feel the mystic atmosphere of the Adagio. This was, however, partly the fault of the organ which did not blend with the orchestra.

Mr. Kiddle was the organist, but who was responsible for the part we cannot say. There were two new singers. Miss Nellie Walker's rendering of Beethoven's 'Creation Hymn' was good. In Mr. Chatham's delivery of Beethoven's amusing 'Song of the Flea' the clear diction deserves mention.

LOVERS of chamber music will be glad to learn that the committee of the Classical Concert Society has decided to give a series of ten concerts at the Aeolian Hall. A special appeal for support was made at the beginning of the year. Then a short series of concerts were given in the spring with results which justify the committee in making a further venture. Full details have not yet been published, but we learn that as much prominence as possible is to be given to the music of the Allies, and we may be sure that British music will not be neglected. The attitude towards German music is reasonable. All works by living composers will be strictly ignored, not only on account of the war, but also because the committee does not consider modern German music as marking for progress.

It is proposed to give a Bach concert, also an orchestral one under the direction of Sir George Henschel, probably of works for a small orchestra similar to that given last year on.

THE LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY will also resume their concerts.

THE seventy-seventh season of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society opens on October 5th. Twelve concerts will be given. Sir Henry J. Wood, and Messrs. Landon Ronald and Safonov will both conduct two, while Sir Frederick Bridge and Messrs. Chevillard and Mlynarski will each take charge of one.

EIGHT Chamber Concerts are announced to be given at Leighton House—four before and four after Christmas—on November 5th and 19th, December 8th and 17th, January 7th and 19th, and February 3rd and 17th, 1916. The Committees have arranged to co-operate with "The Music in War-Time Fund of the Professional Classes War Relief Council." The prosperity which has hitherto attended the excellent Leighton House Concerts seems likely to continue.

THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY boldly announced their season last year, and the result was satisfactory artistically and financially. For the forthcoming season, which begins on November 1st, there are to be eight instead of the usual seven concerts. They will all take place on Monday evenings, and will begin at 8.30. Mr. Thomas Beecham will conduct during the whole season. There will be new works by Messrs. Arnold Bax, Frederick Delius, H. Balfour Gardiner, Norman O'Neill, and Percy Pitt; also some important novelties by foreign composers.

MR. KALMAN RONAY will give a series of six chamber concerts during the autumn and winter months, and it is his intention to include in each of his programmes a new or unfamiliar violin sonata by a British composer.

**PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.**  
MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, S. Queen's Hall.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. H.—F. C. N.—C. C. S.—H. F. D.—M. W.—Received.

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As merry as griggs  
As the crow flies  
As thick as inkle-makers  
At the back of beyond  
Balance of power  
Before one can say Jack Robinson  
Birds of a feather flock together  
Bombay duck  
Call a spade a spade  
Cast not a clout till May be out  
Chops of the Channel  
Cock-and-bull story  
Correct to a T  
Coup de Jarnac  
Cut his stick  
Cut the loss  
Dark as black pigs  
De mortuis nil nisi bonum  
Dine with Duke Humphrey  
Dish of tea  
Dogmatism is puppyism grown older  
Drug in the market  
Entente cordiale  
Eternal feminine  
Every man has his price  
Every mickle makes a muckle  
Facts are stubborn things  
Fate of the Traceys  
Father of his Country

February fill dyke  
Feed the brute  
First catch your hare  
Fortune favours fools  
Fourth estate  
Go anywhere and do anything  
Go the way of all flesh  
God rest you merry  
Going the round  
Honi soit qui mal y pense  
Humanum est errare  
In puris naturalibus  
In things essential, unity  
Kick the bucket  
Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité  
Like the curate's egg, good in parts  
Local option  
Lynch law  
Mad as a hatter  
Man in the moon  
Man in the street  
Monkey on the chimney  
Month's mind  
Moral courage  
Mors janua vita  
Mother of dead dogs  
Neither my eye nor my elbow  
Never Never Land  
Never too late to mend  
Nom de guerre : Nom de plume  
Nose of wax  
Old ewe dressed lamb fashion  
Passive resister  
Past : Man or woman with a past  
Penny saved is twopence got  
Pillar to post  
Poeta nascitur non fit

Policy of pinpricks  
Pop goes the weasel  
Portmanteau words  
Priscian : To break Priscian's head  
Property has its duties as well as its rights  
Psychological moment  
Pull one's leg  
Purple patches  
Raised Hamlet on them  
Rattling good thing  
Religion of all sensible men  
Right as a trivet  
Rising of the lights  
Rubbed him down with an oaken towel  
Run of his teeth  
Selling oneself to the Devil  
Sham Abraham  
Shanks's mare  
Shot at the rook and killed the crow  
Sinews of war  
Stew in their own juice  
Storm in a teacup  
Sub rosa  
Telling tales out of school  
That's another pair of shoes  
The better the day, the better the deed  
Tottenham is turned French  
Toujours perdrix  
Under a cloud  
Verify your references  
Virtue of necessity  
What Lancashire thinks to-day  
What the Devil said to Noah  
What you but see when you haven't a gun!  
Whipping the cat  
White man's burden  
Wrong side of the bed.

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# Le Paquetage du Convalescent

ŒUVRE D'ASSISTANCE AUX SOLDATS FRANÇAIS ET ALLIÉS

Fondée le 1<sup>er</sup> Novembre 1914.—Insertion à l'*Officiel* du 8 Janvier 1915

**Siège Social: 22, Boulevard des Capucines, PARIS.**

Téléph.: GUT. 72-17.

SOUS LA PRESIDENCE D'HONNEUR DE

**M. MAURICE DONNAY, de l'Académie Française**

ET SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE

M. le Professeur MARFAN, de l'Académie de Médecine de Paris;

M. FROMENT-MEURICE, Conseiller municipal du VIII<sup>e</sup> arrondissement;

M. ÉMILE HARET, Membre du Conseil du Surveillance de l'Assistance Publique.

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Miss LILY BUTLER; M<sup>me</sup> BOULAIN; M<sup>me</sup> MARFAN; M. MANN;

Mr. and Mrs. SOMERVILLE STORY.

LE Paquetage du Convalescent est une œuvre d'assistance du blessé convalescent Français ou Allié.

Son but est de fournir au soldat convalescent tout ce qui lui est matériellement nécessaire.

Les convalescents réintégrés dans leurs foyers, réformés de la guerre, font l'objet de la sollicitude de l'Œuvre, qui les habille, leur procure des places.

Un Ouvroir est adjoint à l'Œuvre et procède à la confection de toutes les pièces de vêtements utiles (vêtements d'hôpital, sous-vêtement, lainage, linge, etc.).

Afin d'atteindre efficacement les intéressés, l'Œuvre se tient en rapport avec chacun des hôpitaux militaires et dépôts de convalescents de Paris et du département de la Seine, ceux-ci informés par la Direction du Service de Santé qu'ils pourront s'adresser à l'Œuvre.

Nos soldats sortant des hôpitaux ont besoin de vêtements chauds; les mutilés de la guerre ont besoin de vêtements de toute nature: l'Œuvre les leur fournit. Ils ont besoin de travailler: l'Œuvre s'occupe de leur trouver du travail.

Nous demandons à tous aide en argent, aide en nature, vêtements, chaussures, linge (usagés ou non), etc. Nous demandons aux personnes qui connaissent des places vacantes de bien vouloir nous les signaler.

La correspondance doit être adressée à la Présidente, au Siège social.

Les dons en argent à M. REUBELL, trésorier, 23, rue de Marignan ou au Siège social, 22, boulevard des Capucines.

Les vêtements au Secrétariat du Siège social.

L'Œuvre fait également prendre les paquets à domicile. Prière d'avertir par carte postale ou par téléphone (Gutenberg 72-17).

*Les vêtements sont remis à chaque soldat directement.*

*Materials and garments (flannel shirts are especially needed) should be New, in order to avoid delay with the customs.*

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